#### CLIMATE AND TEMPERAMENT. What is Caused by the Dryness of the At-

mosphere and the Electricity

which Pervades It. As a people, the inhabitants of the United States are credited with having more enthusiastic temperaments than those of almost any other country. We certainly get into a ferment of excitement over politics every four years, and we also keep up the tension upon our nerves more or less during all the in-

What we desire to point out is the fact that we are to a very great extent irresponsible for the hurry of our lives, the energy of our natures and the fervent zeal which generally marks the conduct of our enterprises. Our merits and demerits in this respect have come by nature rather than by cultivation. They are due almost entirely to the dryness of the atmosphere and to the electric quality which pervades it. This is no new theory. It was advanced and admitted years ago and formed the subject of a very interesting and instructive paper which was printed by Prof. Loomis in the "Annalen der Physik," in 1857. A writer in the London Times, in a letter from New York, published in that journal on the 15th instant, and reprinted in another place, revives this theory and partially admits it. He gives an account of the sensations which he experienced on his return to this country after a long absence in Europe, and speaks of the nervans avoitament. What we desire to point out is the

that Baltimore, subject to the same climatic influences, is as tranquil as Dresden, for example, while in New York raging excitements are all-pervasive. As a consequence of this feverish haste and turmoil of life, the writer contends that we are developing a new type of mind and possibly a new type of physique. By this assertion he broadens the scope of the matter under consideration, taking in the questions as to whether insanity is on the increase among us, as has been asserted, and whether, by the process of evolution, we are developing a special race who can endure the strain of life and will form the future American stock. On both these interesting subjects he has something to say, but he confesses that nothing conclusive can be asserted until statistics shall supply the needed basis of an argument, and hopes that the census of 1890 will supply the data. Certainly the questions which are thus raised have a sufficiently colorable foundation to warrant further research on the part of physicians and ethnologists, and the rubries of the next census might well cover so important an inquiry.—N.
Y. Commercial Advertiser.

# The Springfield Armory.

The Armory shops will turn out more rifles this year than ever before since the war, the average being 140 a day. Last year's product was 35,000, and the product of the year before was \$2,000. The amount of work depends on the amount of the appropriation, which is about \$400,000 a year. The shops are now working at the best advantage for all concerned. There are 458 men as against 415 a year ago. Since March 1 the eight-hour system has been in force, and there has been a general readjustment of wages. Formerly skilled and unskilled day laborers alike received \$2.75 a day. The average pay is still about the same, but the tariff has been adjusted so as to make the wages agree more nearly with the capabilities of the workmen, and to make the change from ten hours to eight hours without loss to the Government. It is found the men work so much more effectively in proportion under the eight-hour rule that, with the more equitable arrangement of wages, the cost of the rifle has not been increased. Such increases as there might have been is more than compensated for the North realize how compensated for the proportion that warself the prevention and are all the received says of reconstruction that warses in the North will prove the Government. It is found the men work so much more effectively in proportion under the eight-hour rule that, with the more equitable arrangement of wages, the cost of the rifle has not been increased. Such increases as there might have been is more than compensated. The Armory shops will turn out more have been is more than compensated for by the good machinery and improved methods introduced.—Spring-

SPEECH BY MR. BLAINE

In Response to a Serenade by Friends in Maine.

Thanks to Ills Friends-Respects to Ille Political Opponents, -Food For Reflection For All

Augusta, Mr., November 18. A large number of devoted personal and builtiesi friends of Mr. Blame serenaled sim this evening as an expression of the personal good will and admiration of his conduct in the National campaign. They marched through the streets under the

nerves more or less during all the intermediate time. We are noted for our close application to business or pleasure, or whatever else may be the matter immediately at hand. There is, indeed no half-hearted action about us in anything which we undertake, and we are disposed literally to obey the Scripture precept of doing whatsoever our hands ind to do with all our might.

Both the merits and the disadvantages of this eager, impetuous quality of the American nature are quite obvious. On the one hand it inspires an energy in the national character which is apt to conquer all obstacles in its path, while at the same time it makes enormous drafts upon the individual stock of nervous force which in very many cases is prematurely exhausted by the demands upon it. Few of us take the arartificial stimulants which other people say they require to keep them up to the daily round. On the contrary, we are apt to go our gait, whatever it may be that occupies us for the moment, with a stress, and a determination that either carry us through to the goal, or just as likely leave us crippled and spent by the wayside. Some of our best friends and enginears of the heart of the first carry to the contrary, we have lost. I thank you contrated to sum a rather and its matter and the disadvantages of this eager, impetuous quality of the American nature and guite possible of the proposed to my nonmation with gas agree to the one of the honors of my public carry that the proposed to my nonmation with gas agree to the honors of my public carry that the proposed to my nonmation with gas agree to the honors of my public carry that the proposed to my nonmation with gas agree to the follows with stanted to the state of under the proposed to my nonmation with gas and the first and

THE EMPIRE STATE'S VOTE,

admits it. He gives an account of the sensations which he experienced on his return to this country after a long absence in Europe, and speaks of the nervous excitement which he experienced for the first few days after landing in New York—an excitement to some persons distressing, to others exhilarating as champagne, or as strong tea or coffee. This peculiar dryness in the air he points out is to be noted in its effects upon the salt upon the table, which is always in a dry and powderty condition, in the rapid drying of the sponge bath and in the cracking and warping of articles of foreign wood, even when most thoroughly seasoned.

As to the electric conditions of our atmosphere the writer in question remarks upon a phenomenon which is familiar to most of us when, on a cold winter's day, it is possible for many people "to light the gas by shuffling rapidly across the carpet and holding the finger to an open gas-burner, the gas lighting as if by a distinctly heard crackle." Similar illustrative instances of the dry and electric conditions of our atmosphere will have been furnished by the experiences of our readers, and it is not necessary to cite anything further on these points.

But this high-pressure life, which manifests itself so strikingly in New York and in some other large cities, not attributed entirely to these physical conditions, but to an hereditary accumulation of tendencies toward immoderation as well. The fact is pointed out that Baltimore, subject to the same climate influences, is as transuli as Dress of the control of the National Government to the sential gas to the states. The coarse of affairs in the South tags and the effects are assigned to the South on account of the colored population, with more than 1,600,000 American eliterative instances of the dry and electric conditions of our atmosphere will have been furnished by the experiences of our readers, and it is not necessary to conditions, but to an hereditary accumulation of tendencies toward immoderation as well. The fact is pointed o

AN ILLUSTRATION.

AN HILUSTRATION.

To illustrate just how it works to the destruction of all fair elections, let me present to you: Five States in the late Confederacy and live loyal states in the North, possessing in each section the same number of electoral votes. In the South the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina move in the augregate forty eight electoral votes. They may 2, 200,000 colored people. In the North, the States of Wisconcousian, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and California inve likewise, in the narrocate, forty-elgist electoral votes, and they have a population of 1,000,000, or just double that of the five Southern States which I have hauned. These Northern States which I have named. These Northern States which I have named. These Northern States which I have named they show no to the house of population. It is, therefore, evident that the white men in those Southern States, by usurping and absorbing the rights of colored men, are exerting just double the political power of the white men in the Northern States. I submit, my friends, that such a condition of affairs is extraordinary, unjust and deregatery to the manhood of the North. Even those who are vindictively opposed to negro suffrage will not deny that if Presidential electors are assemed to the South by reason of the negro pepulation, that population ought to be permitted the south by deason of the negro pepulation, that population ought to be permitted the south by deason of the negro pepulation, that population ought to be permitted the south by deason of the negro pepulation, that a population ought to be permitted the south by deason of the negro pepulation, that a population ought to be permitted to double the political power of a white man in the Northern Lake States. It is to affirm that a Connected to the Southern white man in the government of the Union. If that be questly connected in this generation it will harden lato custom until a badne of inferiority will attach to the Northern Milite man as odomsly as ever Norm

INTERESTING TO NORTHERN LABORERS.

CONFEDERATE BULE. Few persons in the North realize how of the left the chiefs of the rebellion whild profit all power which has trainabled in a section. It is a portentious fact to interelection. It is a portentious fact that Democratic condors who come from States

of the late Confederacy all—and I mean all without a single exception—all personally participated in rebellion against the National Government. It is a still more significant fact that in those states no man who was loval to the Union, no matter how strong a Democrat he may be to day, has the slightest chance of political promotion. The one great avenue to bonor in that section is a record of Zealous service in the war against the towernment. It is certainly an assomating fact that the section, in which friendship for the Union in the day of its trial and agony was a political disqualification, should be called now to rule over the Union. All this takes place during the lifetime of the generation that fought the war; and it elevates to the practical command of the American Government the identical men who organized for its destruction and plunged us into the bloodiest contest of modern times. I have spoken of the South as placed by the late election in possession of the Government and I mean all that my words imply. The South furnished nearly three-fourths of the South furnished nearly three-fourths of the electoral votes that defeated the Lepublican party, and they will step to the command of the Democratic as unchallenged and as unrestrained as they held the same position for thirty years before the war.

THERE MUST BE EQUALITY OF RIGHT.

Gentlemen, there can not be political in equality among the citizens of a free repub-lic. There can not be a minority of white men in the South railing a majority of white men in the North. Patriotism, self-respect, pride, protection for the person and safety for the country all cry out against it. The very thought of it stirs the blood of men who labeled a mades from the Phermas who first very thought of it stirs the blood of men who inherit equality from the Pilgrams who first stood on Plymouth Rock, and from the liberty loving patriots who came to the Belaware with William Penn. It becomes a primal question of American manhood. It demants a hearing and a settlement, and that settlement will vindeate the equality of American citizens in all personal and civil rights. It will at least establish the equality of white men under the National Government, and will give to the Northern men who toucht to preserve the Union as large a voice in its government as may be exercised by the Southern man who fought to destroy the

Southern man who fought to destroy the Union.

The contest just closed utterly dwarfs the fortunes and fate of candidates, whether successful or masuccessful. Purposely—I may say instinctively—I have discussed the issues and consequences of that contest without reference to my own defeat—authout the remotest reference to the gentleman who is elevated to the Presidency. Toward him, personally, I have no cause for the significant limits, and it is with corpliably I express the wish that his official career may prove gratifying to himself and beneficial to the country, and that his administration may overcome the embarrassments which the peculiar source of its power imposes on it from the hour of its birth.

At the conclusion of Mr. Blaine's speech he invited the large crowd into his house, and for nearly an hour an informal reception was held, the handrells of peculiar security friendly and cordial.

#### The America : Itumane Society.

Prittsei gou, Pa., November 20. The annual session of the American Humane Association met in the parlors President, Edwin Lee Brown, of Chicago, and called the meeting to order. Prayer was offered by Prof. Eaton, of Pittsburgh, after which an address of welcome by Mr. Joseph Walters, of Phtsburgh, was

tation of cattle in cars unfitted for that nutritious .- N. Y. Times. purpose, and the overcrowding of stock cars. The report of the Treasurer of the Society showed a balance on hand at the last report of \$2,113.21; to this had been added \$1,726.91. From this had been paid out expenses of \$2,494.18.

Mr. Sontall, of Chicago, raised a de-cided breeze by proposing that the society be divested of its formality, and in its stead meet as a Humane Congress, giving as reasons the liability to jealousy of the State and city organizations at the assumption of authority of the National body, which had no authority. After much opposition, resolutions embodying the above were referred to the Committee

#### on Resolutions. The National Bankruptcy Bill.

The merchants of Boston held a 'meeting vesterday to listen to representatives of the National Bankruptcy Bill now before Congress. The Hon, Leopold Morse said that the difficulty in securing good legislation in Congress lay in the fact that Republicans would not support Democratic measures and vice versa. He thought, however, that the bill would be passed in the coming session.

The Hon. A. A. Ranney said that the bill was not a party question, yet the record showed that the opposition to it suction pump is to be used, then place had been partisan. Now that Cleveland is elected, and the Democrats have the offices, perhaps they will pass the bill. Water in the well. It will usually be It will be passed if the people of the found economy to have a pump of some country favor it. Congress is always eager to crystalize the people's expressions into law. General D. P. Collins differed with Mr.

Ranney in that he believed that the op-position to the bill was not political, but sectional. It was the South and West that opposed the bill; Northern and Eastern Democrats favored it equally with Republicans. To secure its passage ap-peal must be made to Democrats and Republicans alike in the South and North-

# A Woman Mortally Wounded by a Vis-

BALTIMORE, MD., November 20. Miss Barbara Winterbauer, twenty-five years of age, who lives at No 3 Calverton road, was accidentally shot by a young friend, Charles Leopold, Tuesday night. Leopold, in company with a friend, was spending the evening at the lady's house. About ten o'clock, as the visitors were leaving, Leopold took out his revolver to show it to Miss Winterbauer, who was anxious to see how it worked. He proceeded to explain the parts by removing the cylinder, the chambers of which were empty, with one exception. In returning the cylinder to its place his hold slipped, and the hammer fell upon the cartridge, discharg-ing it. Miss Winterbauer threw her hand up to her right side, and exclaimed: "Oh, you have shot me!" The young men laughed at first, thinking she was jesting, but the appearance of blood soon convinced them that she was in carnest. Leopold, confused and terrified, seized his hat and ran for a doctor, but hunted for some time before he could find one. The ball entered the lady's right side and probably penetrated her left lung. She will die.

# Facts About Counterfelling.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20. The annual report of Chief Brooks of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department shows that during the past year 423 arrests were made by secret worth trying. service agents. The amount of counterfeit money captured or surrendered durng the year was \$684,600, a large pro-portion of which was in flash notes. A marked decrease is noted in the circulation of cards in instation of United States Treasury notes and metal tokens in imitation of United States coin for idvertising purposes. Manufacturers, secoming better acquainted with the requirements of the law, have substituted other designs for the imitation of gold and silver coins for use as bangles. The report says the events of the past vear give evidence of a revival of the The nutmeg is a large and beautiful manufacture of counterfeit paper money, which was practically suspended during the years 1882 and 1883. Chief Brooks s of opinion that there is to-day in the nands of counterfeiters nearly \$300,000 bright searlet, making it one of the most of new spurious notes of the denominalons of \$10 and \$20, which have been Foutle's Compension, produced since January 1st, 1884.

#### FARM AND FIRESIDE.

-Eggs lose their nourishment by cooking. The yelk, raw, or very slightly boiled, is exceedingly nutritious; one slightly boiled, however, is more easy of digestion than a raw one.-Chicago Journal.

-Rve Breakfast Cakes: Two cups of rye meal, one-half cup of molasses, a little salt, a cup, and a half of sweet milk, to be mixed very soft, and one teaspoonful of saleratus. Bake at once in a roll-pan or muffin-rings.-Boston

-Broiled Tomatoes: Select firm ripe tomatoes, cut them in two, and place them upon a well-greased double proffling from Put them over a clear fire and broil, first on one side and then on the other. Now place on a hot dish and pour over them melted butter. seasoned with cayenne pepper and salt Serve immediately. - Toledo Blade.

-The pasture system does not do away the necessity for mowing. The stock cat only the best grasses, leaving the coarse stuff and weeds to grow with out check. Upless mowed at mid-summer to prevent weeds seeding the neighborhood.—Chicago Times.

-Coal ashes are becoming very popular as a remedy against insect pest Mr. Swan, of Geneva, put them about the stems of current bushes to the depth of six or more inches, spreading them. over a space three or four feet in diameter. He has no trouble from the currant worm. Quines trees similarly treated are not attacked by borers Mountain ash trees on the lawn are proteeted in the same way. - Buffalo Es

-When grapes are closely packed in boxes, and a number of these boxes are closed and packed in other and larger boxes, and these are put away in a day. cool place, the fruit will keep for months; Even pears are thus kept sev-eral months, and peaches nearly as long. These "fruit houses" are attached to every fruit growing establish ment. Prairie Farm r.

-Cheese Potatoes: Select large potatoes of even size, bake, and when done cut a piece from each end and remove of the Monongahela House yesterday the inside and rub through a fine sieve morning. Ladies and gentlemen delegates or much thoroughly; put on the fire to the number of forty were present. The | with half an onace of butter and one ounce of grated cheese for every four is the presiding officer of the Convention, Potatoes, add boiling milk, pepper and salt as for masked potatoes, fill the potato shells and put in a hot oven an brown. - Boston Budget.

-No matter how sloppy the for-Mr. Joseph Watters, of Pricesarga, very made, to which President Brown responded, giving in detail an account of the work done by the Association. Various committees were then appointed, and kept in pens and with little green food. the eighth annual report was read.

After the recess for dinner, the reports from the various State and city organizations were heard. A paper, presented by Edwin Webster, Secretary of the Pennsylsian Stephen Steph vania State Humane Society, was full of are excellent, especially the pig-weed interesting facts relative to the transpor- and purslane, both of which are very

- If the covers of the cushions in: baby's earriage have faded they may be upholstered at home at small expense One of the most satisfactory covering is of sateen, the cotton sateen. remove the old cover, but take the braid off, and after tacking the sateer to its place put a new braid over the edge, or the old one if not worn may be turned wrong side out. If you are careful to put the tacks in the same places that they were in before it will look about as well as new. A pretty wrap to spread over the baby's lap is made of open-work curtain lace. Line it with blue or pink cambrie and put narrow lace on the edge.

# WELLS.

Advice to Farmers on Securing a Good Water Supply.

The well of the house should be situaed near the kitchen door. Don't place It a few rods away simply because "grandfather" or somebody else had a well at that distance. Remember, this age has done away with the "old oaken bucket" and thirty-foot sweep. If a one in the kitchen sink, extending the pipe diagonally or on a curve to the water in the well. It will usually be sort in the same well out of doors.

It sometimes happens that when a well is dug the water is found to be clear and of good flavor, but soon after being stoned up a disagreeable taste is detectcl. This is often thought to be caused by a new vein of water discharging into the well, but nine times in ten the could be traced to the dissolving or chemical action of impurities in the sone composing the wall. This trouble ray usually be removed by pumping the well dry two or three times at interval cf several days.

For wells less than twenty feet to the surface of the water, a rubber-bucket chain pump is perhaps best, the action of the chain passing rapidly through the water thoroughly aerating it-a point of no small importance. But there is great liability to freeze unless the well s protected, making the use of an antifreezing pump or windlass almost a necessity. In an article of such universal use as a pump or water-drawer inprovements are looked for, and are made every year by the hundreds, as the Patent office record shows. But somehow they fail to present points of value of sufficient importance to induce their universal adoption. Nearly every farm has relies of some inventor's scheme for raising water. But for shallow wells the general verdict is that the old-fash- storpe ioned wooden or chain pump is the best. Where a great amount of water is to be pumped, especial for stock or irrigating ourposes, a power of some kind should e employed, the cheapest of which is the wind-mill. If favorably placed, they readily raise water from deep wells. L. D. Snork, in N. Y. Examiner.

# The Nutmeg Tree.

If there are any attempts to cultivate nutmeg trees in hot-houses, they are not frequently made. Perhaps it would be

The nutmeg tree flourishes near the equator. It is raised from the nut in nurseries, where it remains till the fifth vear, when it puts forth its first blossoms.

It is then set out permanently.

The trees are planted thirty feet apart. in diamond order. They begin to bear n the eighth year, increasing for many years, and they pay a large profit. There is no nutmeg season. Every day of the year shows buds, blossoms and fruit, in every stage of growth to

tree, with thick foliage and of a rich green color. The ripe fruit is singularly brilliant. The shell is glossy black land the mace it exposes when it bursts is

#### All for 50 Cents.

Mr. P. C. Walker, Editor "Track and Road," The Spirit of the Times, New York, after an exhaustiv cinterview with all leading horsemen, stablemen, sportsmen, driv-ers and breeders of horses of the country, states that St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure, will do all that is claimed for it in the cure of achea, pains and suffering in man

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When a ship weighs anchor she protably has shed yards to do it with. A.M.Vacchan, Editor of the "Greenwich Review, "Greenwice, O., writes;" Last January 1 mol within every accident. I used almost every kind of salve to heal the wounds, out check. Unless moved at mid-summer to prevent weeds seeding the pusture will soon become very fool, especially with Canada thistles, the seed of which will be blown all over the neighborhood.—Chicago Times.

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